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The People's Press.

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Original Tale.

ELROD, THE TORY.

A Tale of the American Revolution.

(CONTINUED.)

The numerous traditions among the various families of the Yadkin settlement would spin our tale to an unnecessary length.

Previous to the events related in our story, Elrod had indulged in scouting and aiding Col. Bryant, annoying the Whigs very much by his continual attempts to isolate the Whig stronghold in Wilkes county, then known as the Fort at Wilkesboro. This of course caused many little squabbles and not a few cross-roads fights. The frequency of these troubles led Col. Williams and his neighbors to adopt measures by which the country became rather warm for the comfort of the royalists, hence as we see in the preceding portions of the story, many of the tories preferred campaigning under more prominent leaders to any further extensive operations in this section.

About this time Fanning commenced making preparations for greater activity. He had previously operated pretty much as Elrod had, and was known as an "outlier," as he generally made his home in the woods and unfrequented spots, with his then small command, and was held in contempt by all, as was plainly seen in the remarks of Mrs. Spurgen in the opening of our story, when the messenger stumbled into Lucas' house at Christmas. Fanning had an object in view, and was endeavoring to concentrate the most active and reliable tories under his command, and for this reason he had secret emissaries all over the central and western portions of the State.

Elrod left his home about the middle of February, a few weeks after the whigs had received the joyful news of Tarleton's defeat at the Cowpens, which was subsequently regarded as one of the most important in the series of events which resulted in the independence of the country.

This disastrous defeat at the Cowpens did not deter Cornwallis from entering North Carolina, but rather hastened his movements in order to get between Gen. Greene's army and Virginia. The route chosen was through the then "back country" as the numerous streams were easier crossed near their source. The route lay between the Broad and Catawba rivers, and led the main army into the section of country in which the incidents of our tale are laid.

After entering North Carolina, Cornwallis destroyed all his superfluous baggage, wagons and other encumbrances and marched with more rapidity, but Gen. Morgan, whom the British commander was so anxious to punish for his defeating Tarleton at the Cowpens, had crossed the Catawba river before the British came up. A heavy rain during the night rendered the river impassable next morning, and continued so for two days, giving Morgan time to send his prisoners off by another route.

Morgan crossed the river at Sherrill's Ford. Gen. Greene, hearing of the defeat of Tarleton, hurried forward for an interview with Gen. Morgan, where he arrived about the last of January, 1781.

This changed the plan of military operations and left Morgan to guard the various fords of the Catawba, while Gen. Greene used every effort to arouse to action the militia of this section of the State. Brave and patriotic as the people were enough militia could not be raised in time to stop the British progress and now commenced that memorable retreat of Green, which is so well known by all our readers.

In crossing the Catawba, the guide of Cornwallis deserted the forces as soon as a musket was fired by the American sentinels, the main body of the guard being lower down the river. When this was discovered, Gen. Davidson hurried forward, but was too late to prevent a passage. In the action which followed, Gen. Davidson's forces were defeated and he himself mortally wounded. The consequence of this was the retreat of the guards at the various fords.

At Torrence's Tavern, Tarleton attacked and routed a small detachment of whigs, who were fleeing with their families out of the reach of the army. Ten were killed or butchered, as most of them had no fire-arms, and were not prepared for a fight, notwithstanding which the few who had guns used them so effectively that Tarleton admitted that he lost seven men.

The whigs were now dispirited and scattered and made no further organized attempt to resist the British. Morgan retreated towards the Yadkin, with Cornwallis in the rear, burning whig houses in the march. At the trading ford of the Yadkin Gen. Morgan again crossed, and at night another rain fell and prevented his capture, as he had also taken and removed all the boats and flats to his side of the river.

Here then we find Gen. Greene and his remnant of an army on the east bank of the Yadkin. The winter was comparatively mild, with but little ice, freezing only enough to make the roads miserable.

When Green came to Abbott's Creek meeting House, he halted two or three days to rest his troops. His headquarters were at the house of Mrs. Spurgen, whom the reader already knows very well.

Soon after the General's arrival at the house, he accosted Mrs. Spurgen with:

"Madam, can you recommend any one about here who knows the country and is willing to run some risks, in obtaining information relative to the movements of the British?"

"Yes, sir, General, that I can. You can put full confidence in my son John."

"Are you sure, madam, that I can put confidence in John?"

"Yes, sir, yes, sir; when I say anything I mean what I say, and if you can get him to go, he'll go, and I'm almost sure he'll be glad to assist you."

John was called and asked if he would go back to the trading ford and see if he could hear anything of the enemy.

"I will do all I can, General," was the answer.

That was enough, and his horse was soon ready and with his mother's blessing, coupled with cautionary advice, he sallied forth.

Nothing occurred on the road, only he met with our friend Stump, who informed him that he had just shot at the tory who was suspected of having killed Gen. Davidson, and it turned ont to be that "skunk of a Mike."

"But whar you goin'," bawled out Stump.

John only answered with a shake of the head and a shrill whistle.

"Thar's true grit for you, Mose," spoke up Stump as the cautious darky lifted his black head from behind a log on the roadside.

"Dat's a fac, mars Stump, he de only boy in dis yer section who can throw old Mose down in a far rassle."

Arriving at the river he saw nothing and could hear of nothing and so he retraced his steps and reported that he had obeyed directions and had not found the enemy.

"John, you must go again," said Gen. Greene, "even as far as the Shallow Ford. I must have some information of Cornwallis."

Young Spurgen started again and on reaching the Shallow Ford he saw the whole force crossing. Among other things he espied Mose, who could hardly restrain his joy at meeting him.

"Mars John, de debbils has done mos cl-os sed de ribber, an' de debblish tories is gwine to be wuss dan ebber. We mus' watch Elrod an' Still."

"Yes, Mose; only keep your mouth shut. I must hurry back to Gen. Greene and tell him all I have seen. Where's Stump."

"He's out dar wid Capt. Graham. Dey's gwine to spile some ob dem red coats 'fore long."

"Why don't you go there and help, Mose?"

"Golly, mars John, dis yer nigga can't stan de flash ob de bagnet, an' he mos' choke when he smell gunpowder. Aha! ha! ha! ha!"

John now returned and reported and Gen. Greene immediately commenced his memorable retreat which foiled all the hopes of the British commander, and resulted in his hurried march towards Wilmington.

"Golly, mars, here's ole Mose safe an' soun'," was the boisterous greeting of the faithful old darky.

"Well done, old fellow. So Miss May's safe and sound?"

"Yes, sah, dat she is."

"Is there any news from Stump? I am surprised that he did not come over."

"'Spec dar's some big detachment gwine on down about Salisbury; dat's what keeps mars Stump hevin' 'round."

What is it, Mose? We had good news from South Carolina. Is that it?"

"No, sah. I dunno what's comin', but mars Stump an' me had jest got to marse Arrington's house, and foun' him fixin' up his tricks and a stranger was ridin' off like de debbil over towards marse Williams'. After mars Arrington had got fro his joy at Miss May's gittin' home an' thankin' me an' Stump over an' over agin, he jest whispered somethin' to mars Stump, an' all I could ketch was dat de British was a comin' rite along here. Mars Stump, he jumped up an' run rite down to de ribber, an' I follered an' we pushed de ole canoe out an' floated down de stream tell we hearn ob de fite down to de tradin' ford, an' dat Gen. Davidson was dead. Den mars Stump he got so mad dat he jumped aroun' and aroun' for your brudder told him an ole tory had shot him, and mars Stump he swore he would hunt him down, an' sure enough he did, an' hit was no oder debbil but our ole Mike, who let dat debbil go las' Christmas."

"Well, you have told a straight story for once in your life, Mose."

"Yes, mars, but dis is not all. Mars John Spurgen he come all de way from Abbott's Creek Meetin' House, for to fin' de Britishers, an' I seed him on de road an' he talked to mars Stump. An' jest a while ago he come up to de ford an' dar he seed the Cornwallis Britishers a crossin' and Gineral Graham an' ole Stump's agoin' to pepper dem wid a few balls anyhow."

This was a clincher, and just as Mose had finished Mr. Williams' horn sounded an alarm and Lucas hurried up the river road to see for himself.

Maj. Lucas found that the British army had crossed the river, and Capt. Graham had fired into a squad killing several of their number, and was consequently obliged to retreat, leaving the whole country at the mercy of the enemy. This becoming apparent, Maj. Lucas and his friends dispersed as quietly as possible and returned to their homes, awaiting results. Cornwallis pushed on through the Moravian settlements in his pursuit of Gen Greene. Failing to meet or cut off this accomplished officer's retreat, Cornwallis was forced to turn towards Hillsboro, where he proclaimed the province of North Carolina as conquered and offered amnesty to all citizens who would come in and take the oath of allegiance to King George. Gen. Greene, being reinforced in Virginia, he made preparations for attacking the enemy, and before they were aware of the presence of the Americans a complete surprise was managed by Gen. Lee, where he succeeded in destroying Tarleton's tory recruits. This action was known as "Pyles' Hacking Match." Tarleton now retreated towards Hillsboro and the whole body of the enemy made a forward movement resulting in the sanguinary battle of Guilford Court-house, where the British, though remaining masters of the field of battle, were so terribly punished that they moved in hurried marches towards Wilmington.

Elrod was not in this battle, but in his retreat from his home had fallen in with a company of tories who had made prisoners of Henry and Joseph Johnson, and several other whigs, also on their way towards Wilmington.

Still here came up and reported the result of the "Hacking Match." This so frightened the party that they paroled their prisoners and hurried forward.

Fanning had also been at Pyle's defeat, and he also moved on towards a general concentration of tories near Wilmington.

Here they concentrated and Fanning received his commission of Major, with a full suit of regimentals and side-arms.

After remaining three days the whole squad of Royalists moved again towards their homes in Chatham, bent on mischief.

At McFall's Mills, Fanning fought his first battle as a regular commanding officer and succeeded in defeating a squad of whigs. This was in July, 1781.

Among the prisoners was one of the Haw river men who approached Elrod's house in the pines, and the recognition was mutual.

"Now, I have you in my power, sneered Elrod at the prisoner.

"Yes, you hound," answered the man.

This so irritated Elrod that he called Fanning up and said:

"This fellow abused my mother at my house and afterwards burnt the cabin, and drove her off into the woods."

"Hang the rascal!" yelled Fanning, and in a few moments the body of the poor fellow was strung up to a limb.

Upon being cut down, the surgeon approached Elrod and told him life was not extinct, and asked permission to try and bring him to life. At first Elrod objected, but upon a second thought his better nature overcame his scruples and he bade him persevere.

On the same evening Thomas Dougan was captured and sentenced to be hung as a spy, but through the influence of some of his neighbors and friends, Fanning was induced to send him to Wilmington a prisoner.

Our old friend Stump was always on Eldod's track but had as yet not been able to get a crack at him.

The tories had now again commenced their operations on a worse scale than ever, and Elrod bent his steps homeward in company with Still and a man by the name of Robbins. Thus passed the year 1781 and as the closing scenes of Elrod's life are drawing near, we will mention one of his most generous actions while in Wilmington.

It will be remembered that Col. Dougan had been sent to the prison ships at Wilmington, and one morning as Elrod was approaching one of these filthy floating prisons he noticed preparations for an execution.

Hurrying on board he found Col. Dougan, emaciated to a skeleton, already on the deck with the fatal cap over his face and the rope around his neck, just on the point of being swung off into eternity.

Horrified at the sight, although his hands were red with the blood of the patriots, he straightway made the most earnest appeals for his old friend, whom he esteemed highly, although an enemy. His pleading was heeded, and Dougan was snatched from the very jaws of death.

The scene on board was very affecting, and with many protestations of friendship they parted, and bent their steps homeward in company, until they reached Randolph county where the appearance of Dougan created the liveliest pleasure.

Elrod was now again under the jurisdiction of Bryant, who rated him severely for his tomfoolery, and a lifelong quarrel was the result, embittering all the good that remained in Elrod.

(*To be Continued.*)

Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

One of the most important acts passed by the late General Assembly was the one entitled "A bill to amend chapter 32 of the Assembly, known as Battle's Revisal, which chapter is entitled, Crimes and Punishments," and chapter 33, Battle's Revisal, entitled, "Criminal Proceedings."

The preamble of the bill reads: *Whereas* great expense is incurred by counties, and sometimes unnecessary hardships are imposed upon persons charged with petty offences by reason of the long time between their imprisonment upon the charge and a regular term of the Superior Court of the county, And *Whereas*, it is desirable for those and other reasons to increase the present jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to hear and fully determine criminal charges and actions for petty offences within the Constitutional limits; Now therefore the General Assembly do enact, etc., etc.

The bill provides that Justices of the Peace shall have final jurisdiction of the following misdemeanors with the penalties hereunto attached:

Unlawful fences, punishment not to exceed fifty dollars fine, or imprisonment for one month.

Fornication and adultery, penalty as above.

Hunting by fire light, penalty as above.

Malicious injury to real property, where the injury exceeds five dollars, penalty and fine as above.

Punishment for assault, where the assault was without intent to kill and when no deadly weapon was used, and no serious damage done, and when the party injured shall make complaint before a Justice of the Peace, etc. Penalty same as above.

Failing to work on public roads, penalty same as above.

Persons forbidden not to enter lands, penalty as above.

Hunting on the Sabbath, penalty same as above.

Husband guilty of misdemeanor for abandoning family, penalty same as above, with a provision to strike out the words "or both in the discretion of the Judge of the Superior Court before whom the case is tried."

Fined or imprisoned for not providing for his family. Amended the same as above.

Vagrancy, penalty fifty dollars fine or imprisonment for one month, with the following amendment: "And it shall be cognizable only before a Justice of the Peace of the county where it is committed, who may release the party on his giving a recognizance with or without surety for his in lastrious and peaceable deportment for one year or less from the date thereof; or may also impose on him a punishment not to exceed that above mentioned.

Chapter 33, of Battle's Revisal, is also amended so as to give Justices of the Peace the power to hear, try and determine [illegible] prescribed in the chapter on criminal actions for the offences described in sections 20, 43, 46, 85, 102 111, 116, 117, 119, 120, and 139, of chapter 32, Battle's Revisal, when by said chapter 32, as amended by this act, or by any other law now in force, or which may hereafter come in force, the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

Chapter 33 is further amended by striking out the following words: "That the offence was committed in his township."

The bill further provides that all cases now pending in the Superior Courts for above offences, be transferred to the Justices' Court.—*News.*

Hair as an Indication of Character.

Straight, lank, stringy hair indicates weakness and cowardice.

Curly hair denotes a quick temper.

Frizzly hair, set on one's head as if each individual hair was ready to fight its neighbor, denotes coarseness.

Light auburn, denotes intelligence, industry and a peaceful disposition.

Coarse, straight black hair denotes a sluggish disposition, with but little ambition and a love of ease, with a disposition to find fault and borrow trouble.

Black hair, very little inclined to curl, with a dark complexion, indicates personal courage, especially when one is concerned, with a wonderful degree of pertinacity, and a disposition to hang on until whatever is undertaken is accomplished.

Red hair, if straight, denotes ugliness and a haughty, domineering disposition.

Light red, given somewhat to curl, if it be fine, rather than coarse, indicates ambition, but deceit, treachery and a willingness to sacrifice old friends for new ones or for personal advancement.

What is called sandy hair indicates a jovial disposition without much energy or power of calculation for bargains. Such persons are good fellows, content to work for others more than for themselves.

Brown hair denotes a fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, capacity for business, and reliability in friendship, in proportion as the hair is fine.

Light brown hair, with a clear skin is a very certain indication of courage, ambition, reliability, and a determination to overcome obstacles. Nearly all the best business men of the country have this kind of hair. The finer and more silken the texture, the finer the organization, and the more touchy and inflammable the disposition. If such hair be straight and fine, it indicates an even disposition, a readiness to forgive, and a desire to add to the happiness of others.

Persons with fine, light, brown, or auburn hair, inclined to curl or friz, are quick tempered, and are given to resentment and revenge.

Light brown hair, inclined to redness, with a freckled skin, is a certain indication of deceit, treachery, and a disposition to do something mean to a friend, when that friend can no longer be used to advantage.

Straight, black hair, crisp and glossy, indicates great power of endurance, indifference to danger, and a strong pre-disposition to revenge wrongs or insults, real or fancied. The coarser the hair, the longer will the person having it nurture his revenge, till there comes a safe chance for its gratification.

The original patent for metallic tips for shoes was sold for $100 and the company which bought it became wealthy. Now, upon its expiration, the inventor has obtained its renewal, and compels the company to pay him $60,000.

Dr. Beke, the English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Sinai. It is situated a day's journey north-east of the village of Akaba, Arabia, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions, which he copied.

National Finances.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, a thorough going Republican, made a speech in the House of Representatives, last week, to convince the members of that body that at the present rate of expenditure and of income the Treasury of the United States would find itself at the end of the present fiscal year with only a surplus of $10,000,000 in the Treasury, aside from the $44,000,000, reserve. To escape national bankruptcy, only three practical ways were before the House, either it must increase taxation, or negotiate a temporary loan, or retrench expenditures. He advocated the last alternative. In his arraignment of the administration of the Finances, Mr. Dawes showed that, if the government should be called upon during the year for all the appropriations made by Congress, there would be at the end of the year a deficit of something over $52,000,000, although the Treasury had started at the beginning of the year with $60,000,000. That it was not safe for the Treasury to be reduced so low as $10,000,000 and if Congress did not provide for a larger balance, sudden emergencies, and unforeseen contingencies might arise that would send the Government to protest.

The following array of figures presented by Mr. Dawes, will show the inexcusable extravagance of Grant's Administration, as well as the reckless extravagance of the last Congress in erecting Custom House *sinecures* for party favorites.

Mr. Dawes then went on to refer to the expenditures for the last six years, as follows: In 1869, $332,000,000; in 1870, $309,000,000; in 1871, $292,000,000; in 1872, $277,000,000; in 1873, $290,000,000, and in the present fiscal years of 1873-4, $319,652,644. In 1870, the expenditures had been reduced to $309,000,000, while $101,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1871, the expenditures had been reduced to $292,000,800, and $94,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1872, the expenditures had been reduced to $277,000,000, and $99,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1873, the expenditures had run up to $290,000,000 and only $43,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. This year the expenditures would be $319,000,000, without paying one dollar of the public debt.

Mr. Dawes went on to contrast some of the items of the present year's expenditures with similar items for the last year's expenditures as, for instance, appropriations for public works, this year twenty millions odd, last year fourteen millions odd; naval establishment, this year twenty-two millions, last year eighteen millions; military establishment this year, thirty-six millions, last year thirty millions. He compared the expenses for collecting the customs from 1866 to 1872, giving the following figures:

1866,	$4,200,000	1870,	$6,448,000
1867,	4,590,000	1871,	6,452,000
1868,	6,614,000	1872,	6,174,000
1869,	6,256,000	1873,	8,247,000

He then went on to refer to the extravagance of retaining ports of entry in places where the receipts did not begin to pay expenses, and in that connection he had read a letter from an ex-appraiser at one of those ports saying that when he received his appointment, with a salary of $3,000 a year, he had written to his Senator, stating that the office was a sinecure, and had afterwards told the same thing to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that about a year ago he had informed his other Senator that the law should be repealed and the office abolished. The letter went on to say that an office-holder who expresses such sentiments about his own position is decidedly unpopular in the republi[illegible] that in March last he had been prescribed in the chapter on cri[illegible] formed, but he presumed it was on the ground of insanity. (Loud laughter.) There could have been no charge of negligence or incompetency against him, for no officer had ever been more faithful or diligent in drawing his salary, and there had been absolutely nothing else for him to do. (Continued laughter.

A Little Fellow's Petition.

One of those beautiful stories that seem to illuminate all the society whence they spring and to give a halo to life itself, comes to us from the great metropolis. In that vast pulsing city, with its innumerable arteries of business and social life, its glitter, its wretchedness, there are so many studies for the contemplative observer that the little undercurrents of misery and woe hidden in garrets or cellars will escape the attention they deserve, unless the eye is wary and the heart unusually soft. Not all of earth's fierce woe is breathed out in fumes of liquor or the shadow of the pestilence. The gutter exposes not the human heart's worst infirmities, nor do charnal house and potter's field cover up the deepest lifeanguish in the surcease of pain they offer.—Wherever the language of the soul's struggles and aspirings—its weepings, its wrecked hopes bravely borne, its dying in life and living in death—is spoken, there the tragic death of the little Italian musician will touch a pure-toned, tender chord. A violinist of very tender years and supereminent gifts even for his nation, his little life poured forth in melody, his heart beating in divine symphonies, he was constantly employed for his child nature to bear up under the excitement. The gorgeous lights and paraphernalia of the stage, the applause, the late hours, overpowered the little one's nerves. Without pemonition of hurt or ruin suddenly his faculties gave way. In his bed in the still, dead hours of night the soul of the gifted child warned him that in a single moment the Angel of Death would come. In all literature there is no sublimer prayer than this which he uttered in his spirit's last gasp of life: "Mereiful God, make room for a little fellow!"—*Wilmington Star.*

Facts for Farmers in 1874.

With three mules and two hands besides himself Mr. W. T. Webb, of Talladega Alabama, made twenty-two bales of cotton, seven hundred and fifty bushels of corn, two hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, twenty tons of clover hay, plenty of fodder, a good crop of rye, peas and turnips, and hogs for pork.

A Mr. Haigler, a one armed Confederate soldier, living in Barbour county last year, without assistance made six bales of cotton, one hundred and ninety bushels of corn, and plenty of peas and potatoes.

With only two mules, R. H. Stevens, of Barbour county, last year made fifteen bales of cotton, four hundred and fifty bushels of corn, eighteen barrels of syrup, two barrels of sugar, and one hundred bushels of potatoes.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The New York *Tribune* says: "Dr. Edward Warren, a native of North Carolina, who recently entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, has been made chief Surgeon of the Staff, and has been decorated with the grade of Bey for a surgical operation, by which the life of the Minister of War was saved after it had been despaired of by all the leading doctors of Cairo."

A resident of Jefferson county, Florida, complains that in 1860 he paid only $243 taxes on 5,000 acres of land, 100 slaves, 40 head of horses and mules, 350 head of cattle, 350 head of hogs, and 100 sheep. In 1872 he paid on the same property, minus the slaves and minus nearly all the cattle, hogs, and horses, $732.

A Trenton (N. J.) woman dreamed of being surrounded by hissing snakes, and she struck out with such force as to break her arm against the bedpost.

The Outlaws.

Stephen Lowry, the last and probably the worst, Henry Berry not excepted, of the gang of Robeson county outlaws, was instantly killed about 4½ o'clock on yesterday morning, in the Scuffletown section, by three white young men, all farmers in that section, named Daniel Holcombe, Thomas Sutton and McNeill Patterson.

The scene of the tragedy is located about two miles from Red Banks, on the Carolina Central Railway, about 16 miles west of Lumberton, the county seat of Robeson, and on the plantation and not far from the house of Mr. John McNair, a gentleman who has been repeatedly robbed by the outlaws. The three young men above named, have been out searching for the outlaw for several weeks past. They were out together on Sunday and about midnight approached a whiskey camp on Mr. McNair's place, where there were two wagons containing whiskey and tobacco, belonging to a man named Burns, of Randolph county. Here there was quite a crowd of negroes and a few white men drinking and carousing together. Among the gang was Steve Lowrey, who seemed to have been imbibing pretty freely.

The young men approached the outlaw and began to converse with him. He made many boasts of what he had done and what he could do, and said he could show more gold than any man in Robeson county. After a while the young men arose and bade Steve good night, saying that they were going home. After getting well out of the range of the camp they made a detour and crept up to within twenty yards of the outlaw. Here they remained quiet for a long time, waiting for a shot, but were deterred for more than an hour, by the fact that there were others near him. Finally they all separated and Steve picked up a banjo, thumming it. One colored individual crept near him, so as to more readily get his fill of the music, and was so near Lowrey that for some minutes the young men hesitated to fire for fear of injuring him. But the opportunity was not to be lost, and so at a given signal, they all three fired. There was but one report from the three guns, and the outlaw sprang into the air and fell dead on the ground. The man who was standing near him had his ears slightly scratched by the shot and fell on his back on the ground exclaiming that he too was "done kill dead." He rejoiced, however, to find shortly afterwards that he was not injured. The crowd of darkies around the wagons took to their heels. The young men then, after carefully reloading their guns, advanced to the dead body which they secured and bore away. A horse and cart was procured and the dead outlaw was placed on it and taken to Lumberton, where the party arrived yesterday morning at 9.30 o'clock. The body was then taken to the Court-House and placed on a table in the sheriff's office, where it was fully identified. Immediately there was a wild commotion in the town, and the streets were soon filled with an excited crowd discussing the events of the tragedy, and all rejoicing that the last of the outlaws had been killed.

The body was a perfect arsenal of balls and buckshot, the face being covered with blood, presenting a fearful sight. The head was perforated in several places, and there were three large wounds in the breast, any one of which would have proved fatal. Only a few articles were found in the pockets of the outlaw's clothing, among which were a large bunch of keys and a copy of the Weekly Wilmington *Post*. This latter, which is before us as we write, is perforated with a hole almost large enough to have been made by a minnie ball. The address on the paper was torn off. The outlaw was armed to the teeth, there having been found in his possession, when he was killed, a large Henry rifle, two pistols and a knife with a blade about twelve inches in length. He was only about twenty-nine years of age and, like all of the outlaws, died young.

He is said to have been the most cowardly and, at the same time, the most treacherous and vindictive of them all.

Rhody Lowrey, the widow of the defunct Chief, Henry Berry Lowrey, was among the crowd at Lumberton yesterday, attracted there by the news of the tragedy. It is said she seemed actually rejoiced to learn that the last of the gang had gone to his long account.

It is understood that the lovely Rhody wants to marry again, but Steve had threatened to kill her if she did so. There are many who believe, however, that Henry Berry is not yet dead, and it is asserted that he has recently been seen in New York City. Certain it is that the simple name of the outlaw chief excites as much terror in the classic precincts of Scuffletown, as did that of Richard Cœur de Leon among the Saracens in Palestine during the crusades.

The rewards for the killing of Steve Lowrey amount, in all, to $6,200, and this amount will be paid over to the three young men who killed him

The deceased outlaw is said to have been recently but the ghost of his former self. A few years ago he was stout and robust, but has become pale and thin of late. Since the killing of Tom Lowrey he has kept pretty closely to the swamps, but the seductions of a tobacco or whiskey wagon were more than he could resist. To his love of the ardent may be directly traced his death. He was older than Henry Berry Lowrey, who was the youngest of the brothers in the gang.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The White Races of Africa.

An ancient white kingdom in Africa, of which we have many hints in Grecian history, is that known as Ethiopia. These Ethiopians, who may be be said to have perished before history was born, and who are described in the vague, exaggerated language of tradition, seem to have been a powerful and enterprising race.

They are spoken of in the Hebrew Scriptures under the name of Cush, though it is probable that these Scriptural Cushites inhabited southern Arabia. The Sanscrit writers refer to them as existing in southwestern Asia, and as subsequently inhabiting Eastern Africa. The first country is described in the Puranas under the name of Cusha Duripa; the latter is called Chsha Durpa *without*.

In Greek literature we have several references to them, both as to their power and as to their aggressive spirit.

It is not impossible that the ancient Egyptians may have descended from this primitive stock, who may have crossed the straits of Babel Manded, and descended the Nile valley. As to the origin of races so utterly antedating history, however, there is but little value in any conjecture.

There is an existing race to the south of Abyssinia, which, it is possible, may be descended from this same Ethiopian kingdom of the far past. This people, known as Gallas, number now from six to eight millions, and they have extended their rule over a very large portion of Eastern Africa.

They all ride on horseback, and are armed with spears, swords and shields. They practice agriculture, and possess herds of grazing animals. Their religious ideas are far in advance of the distinctive African races. They have priests, and definite ideas of heaven and hell. The serpent is one of their main objects of worship, and they regard this animal as the mother of the human race. Serpent-worship was a prominent feature in the old Ethiopian creed, which seems to closely cannect the religious conceptions of the Gallas with those of Ethiopia. In other features their customs resemble those of the early Asiatics, seeming plainty to point to their origin in some ancient colony of the whites.

It is, indeed, probable that Africa was widely traversed in ancient times by Asiatics, most likely the people of Arabia who have never lost their influence on this continent. They alone of white races, penetrate the country with impunity and have long possessed a monopoly of the African trade. The difficulty which Europeans experience in traversing Africa is, in fact, largely owing to the hostile influence of the Arabs, who fear a loss of their privileges.

Dr. Barth states that no less than 250,000 Arabians were permanently settled in Bornou when he visited the kingdom, and this population seems to have come from the east at a very early period.

Arabian traditions claim that ancient kings of Arabia marched armies through Africa to the ocean, and waged wars with Magrib, of Mauretania. We have in the first book of Strabo a statement sustaining this tradition.

In support of these historical glimpses of an ancient civilized possession of Africa, are remains of arts and customs in races too savage to have ever originated them. The ability to smelt and work iron has been considered an evidence of considerable civilization, and was not possessed by many nations of antiquity who otherwise rank high. Yet this art is in common use in many parts of Africa.

Dr. Livingstone describes the smelting furnaces of the Africans, in the region near Lake Nyssa, as being clay structures about six feet high and three in diameter. Their mode of operation is primitive, yet they produce excellent iron, so good that the natives pronounce English iron rotten in comparison.

Dr. Barth found this art to prevail in Central Africa, and the travellers who have explored the sources of the Nile, speak of the skill of the natives in blacksmithing and other civilized arts. Dr. Livingtone found that the natives manufactured hammers, tongs, hoes, adzes, fish-hooks, needles, etc. He describes them as very skillful in spinning, weaving and the manufacture of pottery. They employed admirable fishing-nets, blacksmith's bellows, fish-weirs and baskets, and many other appliances of civilized nations.—*Charles Morris in To-day.*

Fight your Way Up.

The many who have to take the world rough and tumble are prone to envy the few who roll through it unjolted in cushioned vehicles on patent springs. The toiler, as he stumbles through its thickets climbs over its foot-blistering gravel, is apt to curse the ill luck that placed him on such a hard road, and to sigh for a seat in one of the splendid equipages that glide so smoothly over Fortune's macadamized turnpike. Born with a pewter-spoon in his mouth, he covets the silver one which was the birth-right of his do-nothing neighbor. The more fool he. Occupation is the "immediate jewel" of life. It is true that riches are no bar to exertion. Quite the reverse, when their uses are properly understood. But the discontented worker who pines for wealth, without being willing to labor for it, regards the idleness in which it would enable him to live as the acme of temporal happiness. He has no idea of money as a great motive power, to be applied in enterprises that give healthful employment to mind and body. All that he desires is to live a feather-bed life—to loaf luxuriously. We have no sympathy with such sensuous longing. People who indulge in them never acquire wealth. They lack the energy to break their way to the wordly independence for which they yearn and whine. They don't know how much more glorious it is to tear affluence from opposing fate by main strength of will and inflexibility of purpose, than to receive it as a windfall. There is infinitely more satisfaction in conquering a fortune than in [illegible] in a "lucky heir," in obtaining the golden store that some thrifty hand had accumulated. Your accidental Cœsus knows nothing of the pride of success—of the honest exultation with which the self-made man looks back upon the impediments he has overcome, and forward into the far future, which he has earned the right to enjoy.—*Saturday Night.*

Death of Two Very Old Ladies in Virginia.

We have a letter from a friend in Southampton county, announcing the death of two ladies who were probably the oldest inhabitants of that county.

The first was Miss Becky Kitchen, familiarly known as Capt. Becky, at the age of one hundred and twenty-one years. How this venerable lady got her military title we have never been able to learn, but up to within a short time ago she was able to walk about, and enjoyed good health until she received a fall which doubtless hastened her end. The other lady was Mrs. Beaton, who died in the hundred and fourth year of her age.

These old ladies were in humble life, but were well known in their neighborhoods. In this connection, it may be stated as a fact that in the lower portion of Southampton county, where the land is flat and swamps abundant, there are more people over 80 years of age than in the same area elsewhere in the State. —*Richmond Enquirer.*

Hard Times in Aransas--Taxes.

The present year is the hardest on the working people—farmers and mechanics, and we might say all others—we have ever known in Arkansas. The low price of cotton, which is the staple article produced, will not pay the farmer this year. It will not pay for the cultivation, picking, ginning and bailing of it. After the farmer pays for the labor he has had to hire to prepare it for market he has nothing left to pay his taxes and support his family. In consequence of the hard times many of the mechanics have been idle most of the past year—nothing to do, and consequently have no spare means to pay their taxes. The valuation of all real estate from which taxes are assessed this year, is more than it can be sold for now. The fact is, very few can pay their taxes this year, while money is so hard to get and taxes so exhorbitant. The revenue law of this State is; beyond all doubt, the most odious of any State in the Union. It seems to have been framed with no other view than to wrest the land from the hands of the honest, hard-working man, and give it into hands of men who have money, or to railroad companies, and, by this course to drive honest industry from the State.

If a man cannot pay his taxes within the time prescribed by law, it is taxed fifty per cent. penalty for the benefit of the State; and if it is forfeited to the State a hundred per cent. is added, thus placing it out of the reach of the right owner, giving him no chance whatever to redeem it.

The commonwealth, which should be the protector and kind guardian of its citizens, becomes their oppressor. This is what we call odious legislation, and is calculated to discourage the poor and drive the industrious from the State; and also to discourage emigration to our State. We must have a change. A "new leaf must be turned over." Something must be done for the relief of our people.—*Batesville Times.*

Boston still maintains its position as a leading wool market, in spite of fire and panic. At the beginning of the new year, the quantity of wool on hand was: of domestic, 7,882,600 pounds, and of foreign, 7,206,650.

It is a sad weakness in us, after all, that the thought of a man's death hallows him anew to us; as if life were not sacred to—as if it were comparatively a light thing to fail in love and reverence to the brother who has to climb the whole toilsome steep with us, and all our tears and tenderness were due to the one who is spared that hard journey.—*George Eliot.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—More earnestness was displayed in New York, last week, among the temperance advocates than previously. The numerous temperance bodies and church societies, both Protestant and Catholic, are receiving new vigor. Some 25,000 temperance tracts were ordered yesterday by the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance alone. Over one hundred liquor dealers of that city have written letters expressing a willingness to discontinue the liquor business.

The temperance movement has not yet met with much success in Philadelphia. On the 28th of February a number of ladies met, and after a long discussion it was decided to commence a crusade against liquor dealers at once, and for that purpose they delegated twenty-one of their number who proceeded to three saloons in the vicinity, around which they sang and prayed to closed doors. At one place a side door was left open where a number of roughs gathered, who ridiculed the proceedings so much that one of the ladies wept.

In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other western States, it has obtained considerable impetus and is still progressing.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES FOR JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.—The Central Executive Committee of the Conservative-Democratic party of this State, have announced the committees for the various Judicial Districts, in the Raleigh papers. We copy those of the Seventh and Eighth Districts, as of interest to our readers:

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

G. F. Bason, Alamance, Chairman.
Levi M. Scott, Guilford.
A. J. Boyd, Rockingham.
H. T. Jordan, Person.
Blenton Withers, Caswell.
A. W. Graham, Orange.
John G. Rencher, Chatham.
Samuel Walker, Randolph.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

W. A. Clements, Davie, Chairman.
H. C. Hampton, Surry.
W. W. Long, Yadkin.
A. H. Boyden, Rowan.
M. H. Pinnix, Davidson.
Joseph Masten, Forsyth.
Walter W. King, Stokes.

CONGRESS.—This body is still engaged on the financial question and postal affairs. The civil service bill slumbereth, but no doubt its fanatical supporters will persevere in their attempts to pass the bill which cannot possibly do any good, but may be fraught with much evil. Social equality cannot be enforced by law, and we hope that anything looking that way will be defeated. Let us have peace and quiet.

The amendment to revive the franking privilege has been defeated by a vote of 199 to 49.

COME TO GRIEF.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charges of perjury committed during the trial for the possession of the estate, which has been in progress upwards of one hundred and eighty days, has been brought to a close and resulted in the conviction of the accused. The jury after being out a short time brought in a verdict of guilty of the charges and the claimant was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. There is great excitement over the verdict, and extras announcing it have been issued by the papers.

THE RALEIGH DAILY NEWS.—On the 1st inst., this excellent daily entered upon its third year. We are pleased to learn that the *News* is in a prosperous condition, and it well merits its success as a first-class daily newspaper. In entering upon the third year the *News* says:

"We have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. The paper won rapidly upon the public confidence and support, and we have been constantly cheered in our labors by words of approval from those whose approbation has been grateful to us."

JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.—On our first page, among other interesting matter, will be found the act of our late Legislature extending the jurisdiction of Magistrates.

THE CAPTIONS.—The Captions of all the laws passed by the late State Legislature, will be found in an *extra* accompanying this paper.

Important to Tobacco Dealers.

As many of our readers are more or less connected with the manufacture and sale of tobacco, we publish below a carefully compiled statement of the United States Internal Revenue tax upon the same, in all its various branches:

Dealers in leaf tobacco,	$ 25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco,	500 00
and for annual sales over one thousand dollars for every $1 over $1000.	50

By a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue every dealer is allowed to assort his tobacco and to put it into packages, boxes, or bales in quantities not less than fifty pounds for sale.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco,	$ 5 00
Manufacturers of tobacco,	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, when traveling with more than two horses, mules, or other animals, first class,	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, when travelling with two horses, mules or other animals, second class,	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, when traveling with one horse, mule or other animal, third class,	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, when traveling on foot or by public conveyance, fourth class,	10 00
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, fine cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description: tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for consumption, even if preparedwithout the use of any machine or instrument, or without being pressed or sweetened, and all fine cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco domestic or imported, per lb,,	20
Stamps for tobacco, snuff and segars, intended for export, for expense, etc., of each,	10
Snuff of all descriptions, domestic or imported, and snuff flour sold or removed for use, per pound,	22

The Revenue Bill.

We have only room to lay before our readers the following portion of the

ACT TO RAISE REVENUE.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:* That the taxes hereinafter designated, payable in the existing national currency, shall be assessed and collected under the laws and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. On each taxable poll or male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except such as are both poor and infirm that the County Commissioners may declare and record fit subject for exemption, there shall be annually levied and collected a tax of ninety-five cents, the proceeds of such tax to be devoted to purposes of education and support of the poor as may be prescribed by law. If any poll tax shall not be paid within sixty days after the same shall be demandable, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, if he can find no property of the person sufficient to satisfy the same, to attach any debt or other property incapable of manual delivery due or belonging to the person liable, or that may become due to him before the expiration of the calendar year, and the person owing such debt, or having such property in possession, shall be liable for said tax.

Sec. 3. The taxes hereinafter designated, shall be applied to defray the expenses of the State government, and to pay appropriations to charitable and penal institutions.

CLASS I.

Sec. 1. There shall be an *ad valorem* tax of sixteen and two-third cents (16⅔) for the general fund, and every one hundred dollars value of real and personal property in the State subject to exemptions made by law, including moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, etc.

Sec. 2. A special tax of nine cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all taxable property of the State for the Insane Asylum, and the institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Sec. 3. A special tax of six cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all taxable property of the State to be applied to the support of the convicts, and to a general prosecution of work connected with the Penitentiary.

CLASS II.

The subject and persons mentioned in the following 2nd Class shall be taxed as specially mentioned:

Sec. 1. On the net income and profits other than that derived from property taxed from any source whatever during the year preceding the first day of April in each year, there shall be a tax of one per centum.

The income tax shall include interest on the securities of the United States, of this State, or other States or Governments, including the net income, the only deduction by way of expenses shall be

1st. Taxes other than income taxes due the State.

2. Rent for the use of buildings or other property or interest on encumbrance on property used in the business from which the income is derived.

3. Usual or ordinary repairs for the buildings from which the income is derived.

4. Cost or value of the labor except that of the tax-payer himself, raw material, food and all other necessary expenses incidental to the business from which the increase is derived together with the necessary expenses of supporting the family, which shall in no instance exceed one thousand dollars.

5. The tax-payer shall return to the assessor the next amount of his income which return the assessor shall file in the Office of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 2. That whenever in any law or act of incorporation granted either under the general law or by special act, since the 4th of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, there is any hesitation of taxation, the same is hereby repealed, and all the property and effects of all such corporations shall be liable to full taxation like property owned by individuals.

An Act to Prevent Frauds in the Sale of Commercial Manures.

The late Legislative enactment upon the subject of preventing frauds in the sale of commercial fertilizers provides:

Sec. 1. That all commercial manures and manipulated guanos sold or kept for sale in this State shall have affixed to every bag, barrel or parcel thereof, containing fifty pounds or upwards, an especial name, trademark or device by which the same may be known or designated, with the name and place of residence of the manufacturer or seller, together with a true analysis, which shall specify the the true per centage and form of chemical combination, actual ammonia, nitrogen in organic matter, potash in acidulated water, phosphoric acid soluble in water of sixty to seventy degrees, F., and phosphoric acid insoluble, and of other alkaline substances contained in such package or parcel.

Sec. 2. That any manufacturer, or trader, or agent, who shall sell, or offer for sale, or have on hand for sale, any commercial manures, or manipulated guanos contrary to the provisions of the first section of this act, or who shall fraudulently affix a stamp, impress or card to the same, shall be held personally liable for all damages sustained by any one in the purchase of such manure, and any such commercial manures shall be subject to attachment at the suit of any person damaged in the purchase of any such fertilizer bearing such name, trade mark or stamps.

Sec. 3. And the owner, manufacturer or person having such manure on hand for sale, or selling, or offering the same for sale, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each bag, barrel or parcel of the same, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other lawful officer, to seize and sell the same, and collect said penalty, and account to the Public Treasurer for the same as other taxes are accounted for.

Sec. 4. That any deficiency of the above mentioned ingredients in such fertilizers may be plead in bar of the recovery of any debt contracted for the purchase of any such fertilizer.

Sec. 5. That upon the trial of any such suit a certificate of a full and accurate analysis, made by the State Geologist, or under his direction, shall be presumptive evidences of the chemical contents and ingredients contained in the sample of fertilizer so analyzed, and of the package or parcel from which the sample was taken, for which analysis the plaintiff in such suit shall pay to the State Geologist the sum of fifteen dollars, to be recovered by said plaintiff as part of the cost of suit.

Sec. 6. That the State Geologist, at the request of any person who shall pay him the sum of fifteen dollars, shall sample any lot of fertilizer held or offered for sale in this State, and analyze or cause the same to be analyzed; and if he shall find therein evidence of a failure to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall cause the same to be published in some agricultural or other public papers in the cities of Raleigh and Baltimore.

Sec. 7. That it shall be lawful for one or more parties in the same county to join in one suit against the manufacturer, and that in entering judgment, should there be more than one party damaged, the jury shall, in their verdict, ascertain the damage to each party so joined in the suit as plaintiff, and a judgment shall be rendered therein accordingly.

Provided, however, That the State Geologist shall be entitled to fifteen dollars for each separate analysis made for parties at such suit: *Provided*, That the State Geologist shall not be entitled to any fee or allowance for services in making an analysis for, or on account of, or at the instance of any person engaged in farming or other agricultural pursuit in the State.

This act was ratified on the 16th day of February, and was in force from that date.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown a dollar bill which had been raised to ten dollars. The note, says the Hillsville (Va.) *News*, is calculated to deceive the unwary;

"A genuine one dollar bill is taken, and by pasting the word 'ten' over 'one,' and 'dollars' over 'dollar,' the bill is raised to ten dollars. Upon a close inspection it will be discovered that upon the margin the 'ne' has been defaced, and the '1' and 'o' made to designate '10.' In the corner where the figure '1' occurs '10' has been pasted over it."

The New School Law.

As much interest is felt throughout the State in relation to the changes which were made in the School Law by the General Assembly at its last session, we publish the following in explanation thereof from Professor McIver:

The amendment to the School Law, ratified Feb. 12, 1874, repeals the rules and regulations which the State Board of Education had adopted, and the provisions of which are substantially as follows:

That the school districts shall contain an area equal to from four to seven miles square.

That the school districts shall be as nearly square in form as the situation of the several localities and the convenience of neighborhoods will permit.

That the school house shall be as near the centre of the school population of the district as practicable.

That the people of each district shall elect three suitable persons District Trustees, the people of each race electing their own Trustees.

That the District Trustees of each District shall solicit voluntary contributions to defray half the cost of building, repairing and furnishing the District school house, and to supplement the school money due the district, so that the public school may be continued each year, as long as the peopleof the District may desire; that they shall determine the time at which the school shall begin, recommend a teacher who will be acceptable to the people of the District, and assist the School Committee in all matters relating to the District school.

These rules and regulations having been repealed by the General Assembly cannot be reenacted by the board of Education.

The recent regulation which is published in a foot note on the blank forms of orders for school money has not been repealed. It remains in full force, and is as follows:

The law intends that the highest prices, to-wit: $20, $30, $40, a month, according to grade of the teacher shall be paid only for schools in which twenty or more pupils are taught. If a number of pupils is less than twenty, the highest prices which may be paid out of the Public School Funds are: To a teacher who holds a third grade certificate one dollar a month for each pupil; to a teacher who holds a second grade certificate, one dollar and a half per month for each pupil; to a teacher who holds a first grade certificate, two dollars a month for each pupil, counting the number of pupils in all cases by their average attendance.

The act also changes the time at which the Registers of Deeds is required to report, from July to October of each year, and makes it the duty of school committees to report to the county Treasurer the sums of money apportioned to the school districts of their respective townships.

These are the only changes which have been made in the school law by the General Assembly at the last session, and they are published for information, in answer to many inquiries.

ALEX. MCIVER, Supt. Pub. Instruction.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

LABOR AND PRODUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A Washington telegram says:

Senator Ransom, who has just returned from a visit to North Carolina, reports the condition of the State, so far as agricultural and cotton interests are concerned, as worse than at any time since the war. He states that while the cotton crop will be large, the prices will be low, and hence not as remunerative as heretofore. The prices are lower because of the increase in the yield of the crop, and also on account of the foreign buyers having anticipated it by contracts when gold was high. The higher the ruling rates of gold the lower the market price of cotton correspondingly is. Many of the plantations have changed hands. The labor is disarranged, and there is not the same class of men in management of plantations as heretofore. The former planters seem to have become demoralized, and now accept positions on railroad at from $40 to $50 per month, giving up their former occupations.

The Asheville *Pioneer* says: Deputy Marshal N. H. Burns was shot and killed about fifteen miles below Charleston in Swain county, a few days ago. It is thought that it was the act of parties connected with the band of counterfeiters, whom Mr. Burns has been very active in hunting up, and helping bring to justice. [*Later.*] One of the murderers has been arrested and is now in Webster jail. His name is William R. Dills. Our informant says the proof is positive against the parties who committed the deed.

The Raleigh *News* says: Rev. Dr. Sears, of Philadelphia, Agent of the Peabody School Fund, has notified Prof. McIver, our Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the following donations will be made to schools in this State:

Franklin, Macon county, $450; Dysartsville, McDowell county $350; Cheoah, Graham county, $300; Rice Hill, Buncombe county, $300; Cullowhee, Jackson county, $300.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: Yesterday a certain pair of scales showed that Gen. W. H. Trots, of Monroe N. C., weighs 310 lbs; Major W. M. Matthews, of this city 260; Captain W. H. Stowe, of Gastoh, 260; and Colonel H. Rucker, of New York, 280—aggregating eleven hundred and ten pounds.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: We learn that last week two negroes followed a wagoner out of town and robbed him of $42. He had sold a load of apples in the city and when about three miles from here, on the Davidson College road, the negroes overtook him and told him that he had lost some of his money. To convince them that he had not lost anything he took out his money to count it when they grabbed it and ran off.

The Tarboro *Enquirer-Southerner*, says: The cashier of the Bank of New Hanover informs us, that since the 1st of December, 1873, to the present time, over $20,000 has passed through his bank in payment for mules bought in this county. If this is taken in connection with the amount that is expended, and does not pass through the bank, we may safely calculate that the amount expended annually by Edgecombe for mules will approximate $60,000 or $70,000.

The Raleigh *News* says: Governor Caldwell issued an appointment to Monsieur Emile Morel as Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for North Carolina, resident in Paris.—This is the first appointment of the kind ever made by this State, and it was done under a law passed by the General Assembly just before its adjournment.

JEFFERSON ITEMS, ASHE COUNTY.—Mr. Samuel Waugh fell down a pair of steps in Waughs' store last week, and received several bruises on his shoulder and arm.

Wm. H. Gentry cut his hand very badly last Monday with a cutting-knife.—*Messenger*

THE TURNER-DOUGLAS SUIT.—We learn that the judgment obtained against Stephen A. Douglas, jr., by Josiah Turner of the *Sentinel*, at the last term of Warren court, was at this term vacated, on account of minority of age of Mr. Douglas.—*Examiner.*

Real estate is steadily advancing in Raleigh. Property that five years ago brought $8000, now sells for $15,000. The population, too, is steadily increasing. There are two hundred houses in course of erection.

Mr. Ball, of the Revenue service, says it is astonishing with what rapidity whisky stills change location. In a recent raid in Randolph he found any quantity of wrum ashes but no machinery.

At present there are 433 prisoners in the Penitentiary. Since the opening of the institution 800 or 900 convicts have been received. During the present year the terms of 96 convicts will expire.

The Internal Revenue Collections of the 5th District (C. S. Winstead, Collector) amounted in January to $86,000 and in February to nearly the same.

W. S. Bynum, Esq., of Lincolnton, has declined to accept the Office of Solicitor of this Judicial District, tendered him some time ago by Gov. Caldwell, says the *Democrat*.

The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church reports a net increase of 543 members, 820 probations, 1 local preacher, 20 churches, 1 parsonage, 1 Sunday School, 5 teachers, and 1,613 scholars.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn that the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., is to deliver the annual address during the commencement at this Institution next June 24, 1874.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company met on Friday, in regular meeting, but no action, whatever, was taken on consolidation.

Messrs. Wilson & Shober have bought the N. C. Handle Works at Greensboro' N. C.

The Salem Handle Works are in full operation.

The Medical Association of North Carolina meets in Charlotte the second Monday in May.

On Tuesday morning of court-week in Raleigh, died Mrs. Lucy Martin Battle, wife of Hon. W. H. Battle, aged nearly 69.

Nannie Bunker, a daughter of one of the Siamese Twins, died of consumption last week.

The Immigration Convention will be held in Raleigh, the 17th of March.

The bodies of the Siames twins, it is stated, are to be placed on exhibition.

GENERAL NEWS.

INTERNECINE WAR IN MEXICO.—This unfortunate sister republic seems to be in a wretched state of disorder. The townsmen of Quimixtlan and Huasealca got into a row, which resulted in the death of a number of persons, the sack of the town of Huascalca and the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants. The militia of the neighboring towns were marching to the scene of the atrocities to endeavor to restore order. It appears impossible that such savagery could exist among a people pretending to be civilized; but, what with insurrections, brigandage and a little independent slaughter for the pleasure of slaying, it is to be feared that Mexico will not soon be able to lay claim to any considerable amonnt of civilization.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Thirty thousand men make up our regular army. It is thought that most of these are on the plains and in the mountains, where they ought to be; but far from it. Only a moiety of them is there. There are 1,200 men stationed around New York; 10,000 on the Canadian frontier; at least 10,000 South, and many around such places as San Francisco, where they are of no earthly use. Now suppose some 15,000 of thes e, now in the States, were stationed in and about the "Indian countries," would we have the regular annual outbreak? Not at all. By an imposing force the Indians would be overawed, and the soldier be put to better uses than eating up our money in rations, and loafing.—*Phil. Age.*

The New York *World* says: The Ring plundered New York of $20,000,000. Democrats have expelled them from power and brought them to justice. Tweed is in jail, Connoley is an exile and Genet a convicted fugitive felon. North Carolina has been plundered of $20,000,000, but no one has been punished. The Southern States have been plundered of $200,000,000 but *no one* is punished. The District of Columbia has been plundered of many millions, but no one has been punished. The Freedman's Bureau thieves plundered the United States Treasury of ten to twenty millions, but no one is punished.

Ex-Senator Lewis T. Wigfall died at Galveston, Texas, on Thursday week, aged fifty years. He represented Texas in Congress in 1859, but resigned when the war broke out, and was afterwards a General in the Confederate army.

FROM SPAIN.—Billboa has surrendered to the Royalists. It is said that one church, several banks and seventeen private houses have been destroyed by the bombardment of the city.

Five thousand Republicans who were encamped near the village Zomorostalo, 15 miles [illegible] were surprised by the Carlists and a bloody engagement took place, in which one thousand of the former were killed, and the remainder took to flight and were closely pursued by Royalists. All of them were either captured or drowned in an attempt to cross the river in the way of their return.

THE FIRE IN THE MINES.—The fire in the Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania coal mines is beyond control and threatens to ruin utterly one of the most valuable possessions of the newly formed Wilkesbarre and Lehigh Coal Company. Great alarm prevails in that vicinity of the mines, and resident families are preparing to leave.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 25.—The venerable Lutheran pastor, Rev. John Bachman, distinguished as a naturalist and a life-long friend and co-laborer of Professor Agassiz and Anderson, is dead; aged eighty-five years.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY.—L. H. Keith of Kingston, Mass., drew the $100,000 prize in the 3rd Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library. In the 4th, which takes place March 31st, some one will get $250,000, who will it be? What a host of friends that man will have on the 2d day of April!

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, Aug. 25, 1868.

MESSRS. ZEILIN & Co.—Our junior editor has tried your LIVER REGULATOR and is taking it now, and finds it invaluable to him as a corrector of the stomach and regulator of the bowels. Articles of diet that he dared not indulge in before taking your Liver Medicine, he can now eat with impunity.

Yours truly, DYKES & SPARHAWK.
Editors "Floridian."

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.–10

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	75	a 80	Salt	1 80	a 1 90
Wheat,	1 65	a 1 75	" American,	0 00	
Flour,	4 25	a 4 50	Candles ada.	20	a 25
Meal,	2	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Chop,	1⅞	a 2	" Kerosene,	25	a 40
Bacon,	12	a 15	Sheetings, Fries' B.		10
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	" " A		10½
Lard,	11	a 12	Yarn, Fries,	1 35	a 0 00
Eggs,	12½	a 00	Iron,	5½	a 6
Molasses,	28	a 40	Nails,	6½	a 7
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Calf Skins, green, 15 cts.		
" Mount.	15	a 00	Tallow,	8	a 10
Butter,	20	a 25	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	75	a 00	Clover Seed,	7 50	a 8 00
Apples, green,	1.00	a 1.50	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
" dried,	5	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit		50
Potatoes, sw.	60	a 65	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
" irish,	60	a 75	Shingles,		
Coffee,	28	a 33½	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.50
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	50	a 60
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a 3½
Dried peel., peach.,	10	a 21	Butter Beans,		10

Contributors' Column.

FOR THE PRESS.

Messrs. Editors: — Notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavorable spell of weather last week, probably the worst of the season, March is ushered in favorable to an early spring. As the robin redbreast has arrived the old saying is repeated, "Winter is broken."

Preparations are being made for the seeding of oats, which are in demand at fifty cents per bushel. Over three hundred bushels were shipped in one day, last week, from here, for which 75 or 85 cents were expected to be realized. Manufactured tobacco is also getting to be quite a staple for shipment here. Large quantities from Stokes, Rockingham and portions of Virginia are now finding theire way south. Much as has and can be said against what some call a pernicious habit, we judge by the quantity being shipped that the smoker still smokes and the chewer still rolls his quid, and even joins in the abuse of the filthy habit. The Caucasian, the Indian, the Mongolian, the Malay and the African all vie with each other in its consumption, and this vast demand, notwithstanding the cry of "hard times" is not decreased, but gives more impulse to its culture. Many are now preparing for a large crop, disregarding the exceedingly low prices and dullness in the market at present. This, we think, is as it should be. Why repose on the stool of leisure during a decline in the markets, and then when prices are improving express regret over the fact. By the use of fertilizers can not this year's crop be made greater than last, which was estimated at five millions of dollars ($5,000,000). By industry vast amount is brought and put in circulation by the farmer, who turns it over to the doctor, merchant and editor, thus placing our good and ever to be remembered State on the high road to prosperity.

We have not lost all hope of our noble State but look with pride to the day when our planters' aim will be to increase the productions, making tobacco and cotton the money crops.

Our little village is steadily growing; quite a number of buildings are now in progress of erection, most of which will add much to the appearance of the town. Our streets might be improved at a small cost. We do think they are a little too "soft;" indeed it seems as if only one mud puddle is in town, and that extends from one end to the other. Nature will do her work in a short time, however, when the ladies can again be seen walking the streets "dry-shod."

Most of our free schools will close in a short time and not one examination of exhibition have we heard of in Kernersville township. We think it is rather a decline in the cause of education to let our schools pass by unnoticed. Give the urchins a chance at declamation, you know not what may come forth.

Kernersville, March 2, 1874.

FOR THE PRESS.

Messrs. Editors: In the absence of anything new or stirring in our town, I would just say that the Moravian Parsonage is now completed, and on the 17th of February, during a driving snow storm, was taken possession of by the pastor's family. The building is of brick, two stories high, 23 feet front, 25 feet deep, with 7 feet passage at one end, giving two rooms below, and two above; In the rear, there is an L, 22 x 14 feet, divided x 4 into dinning room and kitchen, with a piazza, the lenghth of the L. having at the end a pantry room, entered by a door from the kitchen, the well is adjoining, with the platform on a level with the piazza floor, making everything very convenient.

On the evening of the 21st of February, quite a number of members and neighbors in general, dropped in to offer their congratulations, and bringing along some mysterious looking baskets carefully covered up, and conveyed to the dining room, where they were allowed to take peaceable possession, coupled with the condition to ask no questions; and in due course of time *we* were invited in, and found the table covered with good things in abundance. After all present had partaken of the generous supply, several hours were spent in social enjoyment, when the company collected in the different rooms as best they could, for want of room, and united in devotional exercises, before returning to their homes.

As it was unexpected and unlooked for by those for whom it was intended, it forms one of those pleasing incidents in social and pastoral life, constituting an oasis in our earthly pilgrimage to which we love to recur in after time, proving one of the pleasing ingredients in our otherwise mixed cup.

May abundant blessings be continued to those who have manifested their wishes to the pastor's family. C. L. R.

Kernersville, Feb. 26, 1874.

FOR THE PRESS.

Nature.

With the Divine works, we are in every place surrounded. We can cast our eyes nowhere without observing the hand of Him who founded nature. Oh! wonderful nature! what a mystery it seems to us, to behold the sun moving over our heads by day giving such majestic light, so as to make everything pleasant to those who enjoy the beauties of nature. And at night, as we lift our view toward the immense arch of heaven, we observe the moon in mild and serene majesty, surrounded by an innumerable multitude of stars. Even the keen flash of lightning, awful voice of thunder, the roaring of the ocean and the rippling of the brook, or any other object we view, either great or small, are works of nature. The huge and enormous mountains, raised far above our heads in their lofty grandeur, renders the scene enchanting, and if we ascend their summit we have a grand view of the landscape. The streams that glide with smooth serenity along the valley, glittering to the distant view, like sheets of polished crystal, and much more valuable in their productions, and beneficial in their services. "Nature and her whole family are our obsequious servants, our ever active laborers. They bring the fruits of their united industry, and pour them into our lap, or deposit them in our store room." The great waterfalls and the natural bridges, the caves and the steep and dizzy precipices, awful as they are, furnish an agreeable entertainment to the human mind, and please even while they amaze us.

The beauties and goodness of God are everywhere conspicuous. Contemplate the steady and powerful Hand, bringing round spring, summer, autumn and winter in their regular course, garnishing this earth with many beauties.

In the spring, we see nature coming forth in various ways, the insects and the birds with their harmony, the fragrant flowers with their bright and delicate hues, perfume the morning air, and entertain our eyes with every charm of beauty. The fields of summer and autumn are attractive. The lofty mountains covered with mantles of snow, and the forests and country clothed in crystal robes of ice, exhibit grand beauties of nature.

The formation and nature of man, is one of the most wonderful works of nature. After we have viewed ourselves, surrounded with such scenes of weder and beauties, united with wisdom and goodness, are we not seized with solemn awe: "Lord, wherever I am, and whatever I enjoy, may I never forget thee as the Author of nature." S. C. C.

Clemmonsville, March, 1874.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BROWN & GORRELL.

Lugs—Green,	$3 25	a	3 75
Common,	4 00	a	4 75
Good,	5 00	a	5 50
Bright,	6 00	a	9 50
Leaf—Common,	5 00	a	6 75
Medium,	7 00	a	9 00
Wrappers—Medium,	10 00	a	12 00
Mahogany,	15 00	a	20 00
Fine Yellow,	25 00	a	64 00

Fine yellow wrappers in great demand.

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very common,	$3.50	to	$4.00
" Good, "	4.00	to	5.00
" Bright, none offering,	0.00	to	0.00
Leaf—Common,	4.50	to	6.00
" Good,	6.50	to	8.50
" Common Bright,	12.00	to	20.00

Bible Dictionaries.

AT THE BOOKSTORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES
Rich Farming Lands
IN NEBRASKA,
NOW FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

Ten Years Credit, Interest Only 6 Per Cent.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Sectional Maps, sent Free.

THE PIONEER,

A handsome Illustrated Paper, containing the *Homestead Law*, mailed free to all parts of the world.
Address O. F. DAVIS
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

$250,000 for $50!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
On March 31st, next.

60,000 Tickets, 12,000 Gifts.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000	each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50	each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amn'tn'g to			$1,500,000

☞ The concert and distribution of gifts will *positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed*, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the number of tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500. Send for circular.

The time for the drawing is near at hand, and persons intending to purchase tickets have no time to lose.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

YOUNG MEN.

BOYS & MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

Trained for a Successful Start in Business Life, taught how to get a Living, Make Money, and become Enterprising, Useful Citizens. EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., On-the-Hudson, the only Institution devoted to this especially. The oldest and only practical Commercial School, and only one providing situations for Graduates.—Refers to Patrons and Graduates in nearly every city and town. Applicants enter any day. Address for particulars and Catalogue of 3,000 graduates in business,
H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED:

Coal, Iron and Timber Lands,

Favorably located, on or near railroad or water transportation routes. Address
NICHOLSON & CLARK,
111 Broadway, (Room 16,) New York.

COSTAR EXTERMINATORS
And Insect Powder
For RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOTHS, &c.
J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., N. Y., SOLE AGENTS.

FITS AND EPILEPSY

positively cured. The worst cases, of longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Druggist, 814, 6th Avenue, N. Y.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT

speedily cured by DR. BECK'S only known and
SURE REMEDY.
NO CHARGE
for treatment until cured. Call on or address
10-4t Dr. J. C. BECK, CINCINNATI, O.

BURNETT'S Standard Preparations.

COCOAINE,
A COMPOUND OF COCOA-NUT OIL, etc., for the Hair.

KALLISTON,
A COSMETIC for removing Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, &c.

ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH,
AN ELIXIR for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums.

FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS for the Handkerchief, by the ounce or pound.

YLANG YLANG, Patchouly, Geranium, Rose Geranium, Heleotrope, White Rose, Violet, Mignonette, Musk, etc.

SIX CAKES of Glycerine, or Honey Soap, put up in neat packages for only 25 cents, or twelve cakes for 40 cents.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FINE FRENCH POMADES, Soaps, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES, of almost every description.

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE KEEPERS!

PATAPSCO BAKING POWDER.

A NEW AND SPLENDID PREPARATION. Cheaper than any Powder in the market. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsom of Wild Cherry, an Infallible Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Pains in the Breast, Liver Complaints, &c.

For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., March 1st, 1874.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. March Fries, Miss Charlotte Fletcher, Mrs. Sithey Frazer, Mrs. Nancy Grubbs, Miss Catie Holland, Mrs. Rebica A. Hester, Mrs. A. E. Hairston, Miss Nancy J. Hester, Miss Adelia Idol, Miss Mantie A. T. Mock, Miss Lucy C. Robertson, Miss Leuveny Ridings.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Josiah Atkins, Morris Adler, Ernesly Coble, Christian Combo, Ned Clark, (col.,) Valentine Cladfelter, M. L. Crouch, W. H. Gentry, Henry Hagee, Emory Jones, Bailor Jennings, George McNight, Thos. Madden, H. B. Nutt, J. M. Neal, George

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 9.30, a. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 3.25, a. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3, p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Panther Creek mail, *via* Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7, a. m.; due, by 8, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SAINT'S DELIGHT is the name of a new Primitive Baptist Church, established in the Eastern part of Winston township, near the residence of R. F. Linville, Esq. Dedication services will be held on the 31st inst., Rev. Mr. Mourning and others officiating.

A RAID ON THE COUNTY TREASURER.—Monday last being the day for the meeting of our County Commissioners, a considerable number of our country friends were in town, prominent among whom were the Common School teachers, who waited upon the County Treasurer with their certificates for pay, to the number of about forty. About $1,500 was thus distributed in various portions of the county.

NEW STREETS.—Four new streets were laid off and named last week, all east of town, and two beyond the present corporate limits, as follows: Beech and Willow in Salem, and Oak and Vine in Winston. In all probability, by the next session of the Legislature, our limits as a city will need corporate extension.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.—The usual services in the Moravian Church were observed at 10 o'clock, conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. L. Oerter, who preached an excellent sermon. In the evening the Liturgical services were repeated, with an appropriate address by the pastor. A large congregation in attendance.

Rev. Johannes A. Oertel, of the Episcopal Church, conducted the services according to the rites of his church in Butner's Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to a large and appreciative audience. The sermon was highly instructive and calculated to encourage all christian people.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Winston, was well attended, and the congregation highly pleased with Rev. Mr. Heitman's discourse.

Rev. Mr. Pickens, of the Protestant Methodist Church, preached at their church, in Winston, to a large congregation. Mr. Pickens is favorably known as a practical and instructive speaker.

The various Sunday Schools in both towns were well attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, being damp and chilly.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY were quite lively in Salem and Winston. Main street was full of wagons, and a lively barter trade was the consequence.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Fire Insurance Company, and of the Life Insurance Company. J. A. Lineback, Esq., of this place, is the worthy Agent of these Companies. Give him your business calls, and we know he will do what is right.

The funeral services of the late James M. Fisher, on Thursday last, were peculiarly solemn and interesting. The services at the church and on the cemetery were in accordance with the solemn and impressive services of the Moravian Church, followed by the usual Masonic honors. Revs. A. L. Oerter and R. P. Lineback conducting the services. The music by the band was exceedingly well given.

LECTURE.—We have been requested to announce that Rev. Johannes A. Oertel, will deliver a lecture in the Academy Chapel on Friday evening, March 13th, for the benefit of the Salem Literary Society. The reputation of the distinguished gentleman, will insure a generous benefit.

SCRIBNER for March is rich in illustrations, and is particularly interesting to every North Carolinian, as the scenes are laid among the mountains of our good old State. We can speak from experience, when we say that the delineations are true to nature, and the descriptions are spicy and well written. Besides these attractive local scenes, all the other articles are meritorious. Scribner improves with every issue.

The PRESS and SCRIBNER will be furnished for $5 to new subscribers.

February came in on Sunday and went out on Saturday, thus being composed of four exact weeks, and each day of the week occurs an even number of times. This will occur but twice again in the present century—in 1885 and 1891.

SUMAC!—We notice that large quantities of sumac is being shipped from Greensboro to Richmond. Would it not pay our merchants to engage in that traffic?

MAJ. GALES LECTURE on Friday evening last was highly interesting, and delivered before as large and attentive an audience as we ever recollect seeing assembled on a similar occasion. The reputation of the speaker was fully sustained, and the comparative review of the achievements of the ancients with those of our glorious nineteenth century were charmingly and effectively given, embracing, as it were, a series of pictures linked together in golden sentences, rich in the manly eloquence of ripe scholarship, as well as elegance in delivery.

There was but one regret expressed, and that was its brevity. The speaker could easily have held the attention of the audience for another hour. We are truly gratified at the complete success of the various lectures of this season, and hope to be able to announce another course next fall and winter.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

GOOD.—The law has been so altered that a voter may not only be challenged on the day of the election, but may be forced to prove his identity, if necessary.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT,
March 2, 1874.

The following is a list of the Jurors drawn for Spring Term of the Superior Court, 1874:

FIRST WEEK.

A. H. Masencup. Edwin Shouse, Joseph Scales, T. H. Bodenhamer, M. M. Hasten, Reuben Crews, Josiah Lineback, Thos. M. Hunter, John L. Shore, Aquilla Pitts, Thos. F. Leak, Franklin James, C. F. Swaim, John B. Glascock, Robt. F. Hester, Pleasant Griffin, Thos. L. Warner, W. W. Frasier, Thos. B. Lash, H. T. Brookbank, Chas. Spainhour, A. L. Blackburn, Thos. Mooten, Ransom Walker, P. A. Stoltz, J. T. Lockhart, John Gorrell, F. D. L. Messer, Solomon Franklin, Oliver Chadwick, W. F. Jones, John E. Hester, Peter Waggoner, O. L. Pegg, Moses L. Swaim, Robeson L. Stafford.

SECOND WEEK.

Newel Sapp, J. W. Bostick, John Coltrane, J. S. Zimmerman, Jonathan Spese, J. J. Petree, D. N. Helsabeck, Branson Beeson, Sr., Joseph Davis, W. T. Vogler, H. Thos. Moser, Thos. Moser, Charles Orrinder, P. N. Whitman, George Sheets, E. T. Lehman, E. L. Krause, B. G. Elliott.

C. H. Hauser is appointed a magistrate in Old Town township in place of P. L. Billeter, deceased.

We had the pleasure of meeting our young friend J. C. Conrad, Esq., of Yadkin county, yesterday, on his way home from Texas, accompanied by his fair bride. We wish them a long and happy life.

Be careful with your "sling shot," boys.

Temperance Meeting.

We have been requested to announce that there will be a Temperance Meeting in the Courthouse, on Thursday evening 5th instant J. N. Bohannan, of this place will deliver an address, followed by others.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-1y.

MARRIED,

In Galveston, Texas, on the 18th of Feb., by Rev. B. F. Bunting, J. C. CONRAD, Esq., of Yadkin county, N. C., to Miss MOLLIE CONNER, daughter of Capt. D. Conner, of Texas.

In this county, on the 26th inst., by Rev. D. Z. Smith, Mr. JOSEPH BREWER to Mrs. SARAH LONG.

In this county, on the same day, Mr. JOHN TESH to Miss LOUISA HARPER.

In Kernersville, on Feb. 26th, by the Rev. Z. Rush, Mr. WM. SMITH to Miss MARY VANCE, all of this county.

DIED,

At Old Town, of pneumonia, PHILIP BILLITER, Postmaster at that place.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Feb. 22d, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACCOMO.
Leave Charlotte,	7.00 P. M.	8.35 A. M.
" Air-Line Junction,	7.28 "	8.55 "
" Salisbury,	10.09 "	10.47 "
" Greensboro,	2.15 "	1.15 P. M.
" Danville,	5.28 "	3.27 "
" Burkville,	11.40 A. M.	8.06 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.32 P.M.	11.02 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACCOMP.
Leave Richmond,	1.48 P. M.	5.03 A. M.
" Burkville,	5.48 "	8.28 "
" Danville,	9.52 "	1. 03 P. M.
" Greensboro,	1.16 A. M.	4.00 "
" Salisbury,	3.56 "	6.33 "
Arrive Charlotte,	6.43 "	9.00 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.		GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	2.00 A. M.	Arrive	12.30A. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	3.55 "	Leaves	11.05 "
" Raleigh,	8.30 A. M.	"	6.49 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11.40 "	"	3.00 P. M.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro, - - - 1.30, A. M.
Arrive at Salem, - - - 3.25, A. M.
Leave Salem - - - 10.30, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - - 12.00. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads. Accommodation daily between Danville and Richmond (Sundays excepted.)

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.39, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

1840. 1874.

PAIN-KILLER,
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
Taken Internally, It Cures

Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Painters' Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures

Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., &c.

PAIN-KILLER,

after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that its sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the

Pain-Killer

upon the patient when taken internally, in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Dysentery, and other afflictions of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

The Pain-Killer

derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfills the conditions of a popular medicine.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain-Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 Cts., 50 Cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 10-1w.

Fayetteville, March 1.—Bacon 10 a 12½; Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn 1 10 a 1 19; Oats, $1 a 0 00; Rye, $1 50; Wheat, $1 50 a 2 00; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00; Brandy, $2 50; a $0 00; Salt, $1 75 a 0 00.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,

AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH.

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Largest Stock Kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.
Feb. 12, 1874.-7tf.

Wines! Wines! Wines!
ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good crant, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

CHAS. W. VOGLER,
S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.. &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTEMONNAIES, &., &c.
Feb. 5, 1874.-6.

H. C. RICH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a copartnership, under the title of H. C. RICH & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call.

Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work. Repairing neatly done.

H. C. RICH. G. A. RICH
Feb. 1. 1874. 6-tf.

"IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" BITTERS.

"For all the ills that flesh is heir to."

Its use by children before the appearance of the Dens Sapientia, should be prohibited. 7-4w.

For sale by all Druggists.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound,

Books and Stationery at the Bookstore.

Enquire at this office.

WRAPPING PAPER for sale at the Book Store.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED FOR THE
Fall & Winter Trade
1873--'74.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!
THE NEW STOCK OF
Notions and Trimmings
JUST OPENED AT THE
Salem Notion Store,
SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF
Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,
HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS, CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF
GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,
OF ALL COLORS.

☞ OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

☞ Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.-44.

PANIC PRICES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, *GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS*, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of LADIES' FURS, KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,

Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

☞ Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County,
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

D. P. Mast, Public Administrator of W. H. H. Voss, dec'd., *Against* A. S. Voss and others.

PETITION TO SELL LANDS FOR ASSETS.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon A. S. Voss, A. G. Voss, John C. Voss, Thos. Voss, Yancy Voss, Harriett Lancaster, widow of Wash Lancaster, Eliza, wife of Wm. Hester, Luzetta, wife of N. W. Sapp, Sallie, wife of Wm. Marshall, the above defendants, if they be found in your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Forsyth County within 20 days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, within ten days from the date of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 29th day of January, 1874.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John C. Voss, Thos. Voss and Yancy Voss, defendants in the case, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication of this summons be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, and that such publication shall be equivalent to personal service of such summons on said defendants.

Given at Office in Winston, 29th January, 1874.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
6-6w.

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.
1 Fine Buggy Animal.
1 Rockaway, 1 Express Wagon.
1 2 Horse Wagon 1 one horse Wagon.

Will sell on reasonable terms.

R. A. WOMMACK.
Jan. 29, 1874.—5-

PRIME NEW
PENNSYLVANIA CLOVER SEED,
AND ALL OTHER
GRASS SEEDS;
ALSO
Buist's Fresh Garden Seeds,
For sale Wholesale or Retail,
by H. D. LOTT.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874.-9-4t.

"TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK."

PATTERSON & CO.,

Call the attention of all CASH and SHORT TIME BUYERS, to their large Stock, which is being constantly offered at

VERY LOW PRICES.

We keep

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS

needed by our people.

We are prepared to offer tempting inducements just now, as the goods on hand MUST BE SOLD OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR

THE SPRING PURCHASE.

In a few weeks we propose to display an entirely

NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF GOODS,

Complete in every department, and especially adapted to the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON.

We do not fear competition, as we direct our salesmen to GIVE BARGAINS to our customers.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874.-9.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.,

HAS BEEN GREATLY ENLARGED, and is now the largest in the State, with TEN SKY-LIGHTS, and has superior arrangements for SHOWING TOBACCO. This establishment has a good

Camp Ground, Stalls, and a well of Water on the premises.

We have now large orders for Tobacco to fill from manufacturers in Baltimore and other places, which will enable us to get the very highest prices for Tobacco.

We have with us, O. C. SMITH, the popular Auctioneer; H. B. GOLDING, Floor Manager, and J. P. HANNAH, General Canvasser.

☞ Give us a call when you bring your Tobacco to Winston. All we ask is a fair trial, and we guarantee satisfaction to all with whom we have dealings.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, we remain, Very Respectfully,

Winston, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874.-9tf. LASH & HAIRSTON.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,
WINSTON, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

Agents for the FARMER'S FRIEND and WATT PLOWS. We guarantee every plow sold to give satisfaction. ☞ All Fertilizers and Plows are sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

Greensboro Cooking Stoves, at Factory Prices.

Our Warehouses are on Shallow Ford Street, one door west of our Store, the other on the east side of town, at the terminus of the Railroad.

☞ Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company.
February, 19, 1874.-8tf.

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers
IN PARTICULAR
AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and custome that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING
DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil,	Patent Medicines,	Chrome Green,	Castor Oil,	Machine Oil,	Essences,
Sweet Oil,	Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,	Spices,	Vey. Red,	Cordial,
Turpentiue,	Extracts.	Spanish Brown,	Liniment,	Window Glass,	Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails,	Sprigs,	Locks,	Hammers,	Spades,	Brier Hooks,
Clinch Nails,	Tacks,	Latches,	Axes,	Forks,	Hames,
Horse Shoe Nails,	Screws,	Saws,	Trace Chains,	Cutting Knives,	Whips,
Shoe Nails,	Hinges,	Hatchets,	Shovels,	Scythes,	Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt, Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you. ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
At Panic Prices
To Cash Buyers.

☞ Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see
J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

Poetry.

The Church Spider.

Two spiders, so the story goes,
Upon a living bent,
Entered the meeting-house one day,
And hopefully were heard to say—
"Here we will have at least, fair play,
With nothing to prevent."

Each chose his place and went to work—
The light webs grew apace;
One on the altar spun his thread,
But shortly came the sexton dread,
And swept him off, and so half dead,
He sought another place.

"I'll try the pulpit next," said he,
"There, surely, is a prize;
The desk appears so neat and clean,
I'm sure no spider there has been—
Besides, how often have I seen
The pastor brushing flies."

He tried the pulpit, but alas!
His hopes proved visionary;
With dusting-brush the sexton came,
And spoiled his geometric game,
Nor gave him time or space to claim
The right of sanctuary.

At length, half starved, and weak and lean,
He sought his former neighbor,
Who now had grown so sleek and round
He weighed a fraction of a pound,
And looked as if the art he'd found
Of living without labor.

"How is it, friend," he asked, "that I
Endure such thumps and knocks,
While you have grown so very gross?"
"'Tis plain," he answered—"not a loss
I've met, since first I spun across
The contribution box."

Humorous.

A couple of flatboat men on the Mississippi river having made an extraordinary good speculation, concluded that while they were in New Orleans they would go for a first class hotel. Having eaten the meal, they called for their bill. The waiter in attendance misunderstood them and supposing that they wanted the bill of fare laid it before them with the wine list uppermost.

"Wh-ew, Bill!" said Jerry, "here's a bill. Just look at it! Here you add up one side, I'll add up the other, and we'll see what the thing comes to."

So Bill added up the prices of wines on one side of the list, and Jerry added them up on the other, and they made the sum total $584.

"Wh-ew, Bill," said Jerry, "that's pretty nigh all we'e got; what are we going to do about it?"

"We can't pay that," said Bill, "it 'ud clean us right out. The waiter ain't here now; let's jump out o' the window and put!"

"No, sir," said Jerry. "I'd never do such a mean thing as that. Let's pay the bill and then go down stairs and shoot the landlord."

Ridiculous things crop out sometimes on the most solemn occasions. At a funeral lately there stood in the house of the defunct an old-fashioned clock, which, when it finished the announcement of the meridian hour, was made to play a tune. The officiating minister was in the midst of his sermon, when, noon having arrived, the clock commenced striking twelve. In a very solemn tone he impressed on his hearers the inevitable flight of time; but the exhortation was evidently ineffective, as the clock instantly followed with the cheery old notes of "Take your time, Sally."

Some years ago a letter was received in New Orleans, directed to "the biggest fool in New Orleans." The postmaster was absent, and on his return one of the young clerks informed him of the receipt of the letter. "And what became of it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "I did not know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, so I opened the letter myself." "And what did you find in it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "nothing but the words, 'Thou art the man!'"

A young blacksmith wrote his advertisement stating that all orders in his business would be promptly executed. By mistake it was printed, "All others in this business will be promptly executed." An old blacksmith on seeing the notice, threw up hands and exclaimed, "Has it come to this, after thirty years of honest toil? Law me! Well!" (Young printers, be careful, and don't scare the old folks.)

The modern woman when she has a nail to drive, doesn't wait for her husband to come home. She catches hold of the nail as she would the hair of a recreant son, swings the hammer over her head and plunges downward. Then she ties up her fingers as well as she can, puts on her best bonnet, and goes right over to her mother's for a good cry and her tea.

A few days ago a very handsome lady entered a dry goods house and inquired for a "beau." The polite clerk threw himself back and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a buff, not a green one," was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.

A good brother in a church of Miami county, Ohio, while giving in his experience not long ago, said: "My brethren, I've been tryin' this nigh onto forty years to serve the Lord and get rich both at once, and I tell yer it's mighty hard sleddin."

A young lady from Georgetown came to the city the other day to have her picture taken. When the artist showed her the 'proof' and asked how she liked it, 'she placidly remarked that he "put too darned much mouth on it to suit it."

Remember that appearances are often deceiving. Many a pale, thin young lady will eat more corned beef than a carpenter. Because you find her playing the piano in the parlor, it is no sign that her mother is not at the corner grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

The Danbury *News* says that a New Haven editor spent last Sunday in Slawson, and attended church. When the contribution-box came around he was in a doze, but on being nudged, hastily exclaimed, "I have a free pass!"

HUSBAND.—"I hope you have no objection to my getting weighed?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why ask the question?" "Only to see my love, if you would allow me to have my weigh for once."

A poet in Pittsburg has sent to a local paper a poem in which he alludes to the dew as "the perspiration of the moon."

Why are ladies out "shopping" like birds on the wing? Because it takes them a long time to settle upon their purchase (perches.)

A miserly old farmer who had lost one of his hands in the midst of hay-making, remarked to the sexton, as he was filling up the grave: "It's a sad thing to loose a good mower at a time like this; but after all, poor Tom was a great eater."

A country dentist advertises that he "spares no pains" to render his operations satisfactory.

Did the man who plowed the seas, and afterward planted his foot upon native soil, ever harvest his crops?

"Mother, can I go and have my daguerreotype taken?" "No I guess it isn't worth while." "Well, then can I go and have a tooth pdlled, I never go any where."

A quarrelsome couple were discussing the subject of epitaphs, and the husband said: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die!" "Brimstone, my love," was the affectionate reply.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

Agricultural.

American Farmer.

Book Farming.

There is a strange prejudice in some minds against what they are pleased to call "Book Farming."

This arises from a misapprehension of the terms used, as they do not reflect that books on farming, and agricultural papers generally, lay down great principles and then show the application as tested by intelligent farmers.

We admit, that in tilling the soil, as in other human pursuits, there are some *gifted* minds which are able to originate ideas and plans of their own; but certainly as a general rule, men are dependent upon others for the information they need to prosecute their business with success. For example—the farmer wishes to know how he can make the best crops with the least expense. How is this to be tested? There are only two ways of arriving at a safe and satisfactory conclusion:

Either—First, he must go to work and reach the desired result by his own *experiments*, which require time and labor, and subject him to some expense:

Or—Second, read over carefully the experiments of others as they are recorded in books or agricultural papers.

Not only will he gain time and knowledge, and some money, by this plan, but he will be stimulated and encouraged to use the proper efforts.

Taking farmers as a class, they have not the knowledge of chemistry, the nature of soils, or the essential elements of farm products, to form a proper and safe guide in their operations.

Evidently, the easiest and cheapest way for them to gain the desired knowledge, is by consulting the writings of those who have ably discussed these subjects.

For instance: one man plants an acre of ground in cotton, and makes two bales of cotton; another makes five bales. And the question arises—how was this done? What was the character of the land? What fertilizer and how much was used? and how did he cultivate it? The same illustration might be used in reference to corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, or any other farm product. And yet, after all, this is "Book Farming" properly understood.

To show more clearly that this is nothing but prejudice, let us apply the argument in another way:

If one of those farmers, who talks so much against "Book Farming," has an important suit in court, or an alarming case of sickness in his family, or is perplexed with douots and fears about some great theological question, to whom will he apply for counsel, advice and direction? Evidently to the man who has made himself master of his profession by long and careful study of books which shed light on the points concerning which he wishes information.

It is a fact very much to be regretted, that there are too many farmers at the South who use the same kind of plow and farm in the same way their fathers and grandfathers did before them. As to *modern* improvements they seem to know nothing, and, if possible care less.

If such men could be persuaded to *read* one year, their modes of thought, habit of farming, and way of talking would be changed.

But the great trouble is, they think they have all the knowledge about farming they need, or care to possess, and therefore there is no way of reaching them.

The writer has not time to say more now, and leaves the subject for abler pens to discuss.

J. P. M.

Richmond Co., N. C., Jan. 8th, 1874.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cen's. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

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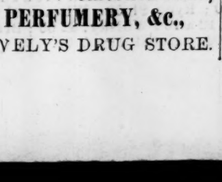

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